

MAYOR TALKS PLAINLY

Head of Gloucester, Mass., Stirs up the Folks.

DENOUNCES THE BOARD OF TRADE

Calls Attention to Rottenness and the Craft That Has Well Nigh Ruined City—People All Over the Country Have Been Victims.

"I am busy conducting the city's business. Any talk of my resigning is ridiculous. There were 3,600 people who voted for me, and they are still actively supporting me."

Such was the comment of Mayor Percy W. Wheeler when asked if he would adopt the suggestion contained in a resolution passed at a mass meeting attended by 2,000 citizens, many of whom were puffed at references made by the mayor in his inaugural address to the fishing industry in the city, as well as arrangements made for the international fishermen's cup races at Halifax last fall, says a Gloucester, Mass., dispatch to the New York World.

It was said that 1,500 of those who attended the mass meeting assented to the resolution, but the women are opposed to it. They recalled that in the same address the mayor had said: "The time has come when the women must be recognized in our body politic. It has been freely said that the women of Gloucester elected me. Very well; I am proud of it, and I hope to make them proud of it, too."

"And I will add that there are some offices in city hall that would be better run if the lady assistants were the heads and the heads the assistants. The organization of women in this city, I predict, will do more for the advancement of our city and the cleaning of our politics than a dozen boards of trade or chambers of commerce."

"Yes, I am a woman's mayor, and am proud of it, and I thank them one and all for their support, and I will turn around and help one of them to be mayor if you men don't fight cleaner than some of you do now."

Denounces Board of Trade.
The mayor declared that the Gloucester Board of Trade has been conversant forty years with conditions on the Gloucester water front, and had seen many honest men go down to financial ruin, "and others not so honest survive." The function of the board of trade during that time has been to get together each week-day at 10 o'clock and fix the price to be paid the fishermen, without consulting the fishermen at all, simply consult their own interests—a clear violation of good business policy and of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"This board of trade has so neglected and mismanaged the fishing industry that where we once had 500 fishing vessels there are today less than 100. Its quarters should be known as 'The Den of the Forty Thieves.'"

Painted Pollock as Salmon.

"I am going to tell you how this was brought about. I have seen harbor pollock split across the back and branded and shipped as mackerel, and hake salted and branded as sea trout, kits of mackerel with a bottle of whiskey in the center shipped to Maine, and shore herring so lean that they would not grease a frying pan sold as fat Labrador bladders. Shore pollock has been split down the back, salted and painted pink, and sold as ocean salmon."

"I have seen conditions so bad in the conduct of the business that, some years ago a minister preached on the topic, 'Can a Man Be a Fish Dealer and Be a Christian?' Perhaps they can remember what became of the minister—he had to leave town; but now they send for him when one of these men die."

Gloucester must build up its reputation by selling good fish for what they are, the mayor declared, adding that he had seen fish packed as good fish which were so rotten that the flesh dropped off the bodies when men came to split them. And this kind of fish has been returned by the carload and rebranded and sent off again. "You cannot build a city on a foundation of smuggled booze and rotten fish."

PRISONER IN THE VATICAN.

Pope Is Sovereign Over Thirteen Acres of Italian Soil.

It is a half century since the popes have enjoyed liberty of movement outside of the Vatican. On September 28, 1870, Italian troops invaded the city of Rome and drove the papal troops before them into the Vatican. Since then the popes have remained voluntary prisoners within the thirteen acres comprising the Vatican which the Italian government has designated as the papal state.

The frontiers between the state and Italy have been sharply drawn during the balloting, and armed men faced one another with a smile across the designated line. That line is at the main entrance to the Vatican, which is located at the far end of the colonnade and to the right of the entrance to St. Peter.

Garbed in Medieval Attire.
Enormous double doors, four inches thick and plated and studded with bronze that has grown green with age constitute the actual barrier between the papal extraterritoriality and the Italian state. The doors are about 40 feet high and some 15 feet wide.

Drawn up in front of them are squads of Italy's modern soldiers—carabinieri and lances, many of them heroes of the Plave and Tagliamento. Behind the enormous postern and guarding the smaller aperture through which visitors are admitted, the soldiers of the Vatican—helmeted pikemen in doublet and hose and with linen ruffs about their necks—

hold forth in all the panoply of medieval warfare. These picturesquely garbed soldiers of the past, dress, carry their arms, march and respond to the same commands as did their forebears three centuries ago.

No Fraternization Permitted.

The Swiss guards who stand watch at the papal frontier are garbed in uniforms having alternating purple and yellow stripes, and the pike staffs which they carry are the same as those with which their predecessors sought to oppose the powder and bullets of the king of Italy in 1870.

One is told that it would mean war if one Italian stepped through the gate in uniform, and likewise if one of the Swiss guards left his post at the gate to get a light for his cigarette from one of the Italians outside. For fifty years this mutual nonfraternization order has been respected.

ALLIGATOR FARMING

Large Specimen Has Greater Commercial Value Than a Steer.

During the past few years the man of science has been studying the alligator and has discovered that a good-sized specimen is worth far more money from a commercial point of view than the largest steer that was ever led to the slaughter-house, comments a writer in the London Mail during a course of an article which tells of alligator-farming in the United States.

"The scientist has also discovered that it is possible to breed alligators in much the same way as one breeds chickens, and even more successfully. There are several alligator farms in the United States at the present time, and they are making the fortunes of their owners."

"The largest one is at Hot Springs, Arkansas, started by an Englishman named Campbell, who in the early days of his career acted as guide to alligator hunting parties in the swamps of Florida. This farm has an alligator population of over five hundred, ranging from babies, newly hatched and scarcely larger than a lizard, to monsters twelve feet and more in length."

"The most prolific hen must take a back seat when the female alligator starts laying eggs. It is in the month of July when she makes her nest, and she constructs it of the rubbish that is nearest to hand—rushes, sticks, and reeds. The nest ready, she begins to deposit her white globules within it, and she is so industrious that she will not cease her labors until fully a hundred are in what poultry keepers describe as the 'set.'"

"The wilds the female saurian conceals her eggs beneath a layer of loose earth, and stands on guard over them until they are hatched by the heat of the sun's rays. But if you start an alligator farm for gain you will not allow the mother to carry on as nature ordains; you will rob her nest as soon as she has finished laying and carry the proceeds of the robbery to an artificial hatchery, which is far ahead of even the mother alligator's scheme."

"Your incubator must be kept at an average temperature of eighty degrees, and you must moisten the eggs every morning. The period of incubation is about sixty days, and when the young ones appear, they should be placed in an enclosure specially set apart for them. To place them with alligators of a larger growth would result in the babies being consumed as so much food, for the saurian is no respecter of even its own kin and kin."

"From a commercial point of view, young alligators are the most valuable. The hide of the half-grown saurian becomes soft and beautiful when it is tanned and is free from the hard, diamond-shaped scales that distinguish its older brother."

"Practically every portion of a dead alligator will bring in money. The teeth, for instance, have a much brighter lustre than the tusks of an elephant, and are quite as rich in tint. And from the ivory of which they are composed the clever artisan can evolve most attractive watch charms and other jewelry."

Musical Marjorie.—"A" Operator—"Has Marjorie any education along musical lines?"

"B" Operator—"I should say so! Name any record and she can tell you what's on the other side."—Telephone Review.

—New York Is to have a new golf association composed entirely of women.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

DOCTUH SAY FOLKS OUGHTER HAB A SLEEPIN'-POACH, BUT AH IS GOT ONE--LEAS'-WAYS, HIT'S A SLEEPIN'-POACH FUH ME WEN DE OLE OMAN RUN ME OUT O' DOAKS AT NIGHT!



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UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

English Is Spoken by About 150,000,000 People.

ESPERANTO VERY MUCH DISCUSSED

There Is Considerable Objection to A Universal Language Although Need Becomes Greater Every Day—Interesting Discussion of Interesting Subject.

By Frederick J. Haskin.
Washington, D. C.—People are asking if some of the delegates and officials at the disarmament conference are not handicapped by the use of languages unfamiliar to them. English and French are the official languages of the conference. English was decided upon first, and then French was added out of consideration for the French delegation and because French has so long been the accepted language of diplomacy.

This means that the delegates have to do their own translating or have the speeches translated for them whenever any tongue except their own is being used. It is often impossible to carry over into a translation exact shades of meaning and, therefore the question of an international language is again raised. Would not an artificial language Esperanto, for instance, solve this problem?

Considering the diplomatic attitude toward language, it probably would not. The diplomat knows that much of his conversation can be interpreted in half a dozen ways. He intends it to be so. To show his cards before gauging carefully the other players' hands and being absolutely sure of his own is generally fatal. As it isn't often in the game that all of the cards are on the table, so it isn't often that the diplomat speaks unreservedly.

This is where the manufactured language is inadequate for diplomacy, a professor of philology points out to us. He says that in a language like Esperanto or Volapuk it is practically impossible to hedge or to veil a meaning.

In a manufactured language there are equivalents for ordinary English words, but the vocabulary is limited. If Esperanto had a wealth of synonyms, such as we have in English, half the simplicity of the artificial language would be lost. So, only when diplomats talk straight from the shoulder will artificial language be of any use to them, he says.

Another objection to a universal language made by the same language scholar is that pronunciations differ so that the exact words spoken by an Italian, a Swede, and an American would not sound at all alike.

Difficulties of Esperanto.
Even leaving out the question of foreign accents this difference is notable. A in Esperanto is always broad, as in ah, but an American used to sounding his a's rather flat would be apt to produce kampo, field, quite differently from the ways given in the book. The foreigner, not allowing for the influence of local pronunciations, might not understand the word at all.

The endings, o for a noun, a for an adjective, and e for an adverb, which make reading of Esperanto easy, are another source of confusion in conversation, as they tend to be obscured in rapid talk. So that, from his experiments with artificial languages, this professor doubts whether diplomats could understand one another as well in Esperanto as in English or French, and the obscurities which would arise might not come where the diplomats intended.

The endings of words in Esperanto have been quite a bone of contention. They are designed to simplify the grammar. But some language students hold that in practice, extremely simple grammar is a weakness. This has been pointed out by Hugo Munsterberg, the psychologist. He finds that our complicated system of having a plural noun and a special form of the verb to go with it is wise.

If we used "run" for all forms of the verb, for instance, and depended on the noun to show plurals we would have, "the boy run," "the boys run." This sort of thing might make the language easier to learn, but Munsterberg shows that it would be false economy.

"We should need an excessive strain of attention, and reading and listening would become an exhaustive labor," he says. Having several signposts in one sentence to point out the same meaning makes conversation far less exacting.

Because of the controversies over Esperanto and similar inventions they have never achieved the widespread use that their advocates hoped for. Indications point now to English as the popular medium of intercourse between nations officially and in trade as well.

Once, German, French and English were the three contestants for international recognition. Now, German has lost much of its popularity with other countries.

The advance of French has been restricted because French has had to share with the Spanish in popularity among foreigners. Many students, able to take only one of the two languages, have chosen Spanish because of its predicted importance. So far as communication in South America is concerned, Spanish is important. Americans are said to have caused resentment in some cases because they came to sell goods in South American countries and expected everyone to talk English with them. Spanish is not making rapid progress, however, as an international language.

The Spread of English.
English is making progress. There are more than 150,000,000 native English-speaking people today. About

120,000,000 speak German, and then come Russian and French with 90,000,000 and 60,000,000 respectively.

Not only is English spoken regularly by more people than any other tongue, but it is also widely spoken as a secondary language. The Americans and English are not specialists in languages. The proportion of English people who master any language other than their own is small. The complacent American refuses to spend time on languages, figuring that the foreigners will learn English.

Because the English-speaking countries are so important we have been able generally to "get away with it." English has become almost a necessity to the foreigner. Whether he is interested in foreign trade, or lives in a little village through which tourists pass, he finds a smattering of English necessary.

As an internationally used language, English has the advantage of being derived from both Teutonic and Romance languages. Thus, it has many words familiar to people speaking both types of languages, and it is more acceptable to both than a language entirely dissimilar to their own would be.

Because of the widespread use of English, one of the other uses of an artificial international language is disappearing. It has been claimed that an artificial language made travel easier. The American finds that almost anyone who would take the trouble to learn Esperanto understands enough English to supply his wants.

There has been much enthusiasm professed for Esperanto in particular. Esperanto societies still function. Steps have in several instances been taken to put the language into practical use on an official basis. Peace advocates at one international convention officially adopted Esperanto as one of the languages for their meetings. But there, somehow, the project sticks. With all the interest aroused, people go on using the old languages. An experiment with Esperanto for airplane communication would be interesting and might prove of practical value.

FORTUNE FOR PARDON

Vast Wealth Falls to Catholic Priest Who Renounces His Cloth.

Out of the "mystic tales of the South seas," where all things are a romantic fiction to western eyes, comes at last the dramatic tale of Emanuel Rougier, far famed millionaire priest, and of the man who traded his fortune for freedom, relates a Honolulu dispatch.

The story was started by reports from France that relatives of one Pierre Cecil are preparing to bring court action for the recovery of some of the vast wealth that has fallen to Rougier.

It starts a quarter of a century ago when Rougier, then a member of the Catholic clergy, was in charge of a mission at Rewa, on the island of Vita Levu in the Fiji group. Today Rougier is an island king, until recently owner of Washington Island, and part of Fannig, in the Fannig group, together with smaller holdings in the neighborhood of Tahiti. He cruises about the South Seas in his palatial yacht and superintends many coconut properties.

About twelve years ago the seas cast up on Vita Levu beach a small boat bearing a lone and almost famished occupant. He was Pierre Cecil, escaped French convict, who had made his way from the French penal colony on New Caledonia Isle in an open boat. Cecil had been for days without food or water and had traveled more than 1,000 miles.

Cared for by kindly natives, Cecil recovered, making his way to Suva and finally seeking sanctuary in Father Rougier's mission. He had been careful to keep his identity a secret, but the influence of the devout priest one day brought from him the confession that he had committed a crime in Paris that led to life imprisonment on the island. Also he told of coming from a wealthy family and having a 4,000,000 franc estate that he could never collect because of the prison shadow over his life.

Rouge came to Cecil as the months passed. He fell in love with a native girl, but lived in constant fear of discovery. Then he went to the padre with this proposition: If Father Rougier could secure a pardon without revealing his whereabouts, Cecil would sign over his fortune. The agreement was made and Cecil was wedded to his Fiji love, Father Rougier officiating.

News of the marriage was said to have aroused the ire of the bishop of the island and, during a controversy that followed, Father Rougier renounced the cloth and hurried to France to fight for the pardon of his friend. Aided by Humphrey Barclay, Suva attorney, the fight was successful. Cecil was pardoned, but his romance was short lived. He died nine years ago, and Emanuel Rougier became a "South sea king."

But the rumblings from France point to a legal struggle. It is reported that the suit was ready for filing before the war, but was postponed and may find its way into court any day.

EATS MANY RAW EGGS.

Belgian Astonishes Grocer Boy By Feat In That Line.

Fifty-two eggs provided a supper for Frank Lambrest, a Belgian, which he apparently enjoyed. This is how it came about: Lambrest went into a grocery store in the Walsh block in Hollidaysburg, Pa., to make a purchase. The owner happened to be opening a crate of eggs, four of which were broken. He offered them to Lambrest, who broke the small ends and quickly drained the shells of their contents.

"If you can eat three dozen raw, I'll not charge you a cent, but if you can't,

you pay for the three dozen," said the grocer.

"You're on," replied Lambrest, and he started in. He disposed of the three dozen as fast as he could break the shells.

"I'll bet you cannot eat another dozen," said the astonished grocer.

"Taken," answered Lambrest, who resumed his eating. After swallowing the last egg Lambrest lighted a cigar, thanked his host and departed for home, feeling comfortable.

Camouflage.—Why do you carry that medicine bottle around?"

Genzo—"To make the Evil Spirit believe I am sick already, and so leave me alone."

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LOGAN LUMBER YARD

TAX NOTICE—1921-1922.

Office of the County Treasurer of York County.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TAX BOOKS for York County will be opened on TUESDAY, the 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1921, and will remain open until the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1921, for the collection of STATE, COUNTY, SCHOOL and LOCAL TAXES, for the fiscal year 1921, without penalty after which day ONE PER CENT penalty will be added to all payments made in the month of JANUARY, 1922, and TWO PER CENT penalty for all payments made in the month of FEBRUARY, 1922, and SEVEN PER CENT penalty will be added to all payments made from the 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1922, to the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1922, and after this date all unpaid taxes will go into execution and all unpaid Single Polls will be turned over to the several Magistrates for prosecution in accordance with law.

All of the Banks of the county will offer their accommodations and facilities to Taxpayers who may desire to make use of the same, and I shall take pleasure in giving prompt attention to all correspondence on the subject.

All Taxpayers appearing at my office will receive prompt attention.

Note—The Tax Books will be made up by Townships, and parties writing about Taxes will always expedite matters if they will mention the Township or Townships in which their property or properties are located.

HARRY E. NEIL,

Treasurer of York County.



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